

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the title to read:

--FLUORINE CONTAINING TYPE ADHESIVE RESIN COMPOSITION--

Please amend page 5, paragraph 4:

--The fluorine type resin (B) from which the chemically denatured fluorine type resin (B') is prepared can be obtained by a polymerization of unsaturated olefin monomer. In practice, the fluorine type polymer represented by the formula (1) can be obtained by polymerizing such monomer as having a fluorine atom bonded to a carbon atom and hydrogen atom bonded to a carbon atom, such as homopolymer of hydrofluorocarbon ~~hydro-fluorocarbon~~ monomer and copolymer of unsaturated perfluoro monomer and one or more than one monomer containing hydrogen atom.--

Please amend page 5, paragraph 5:

--Unsaturated olefin monomer used to prepare the fluorine type resin (B) may be tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoropropylene, vinylidene fluoride, trifluorochloroethylene, 2-chloropentafluoropropene, trifluoroethylene, perfluoroalkylvinyl ether, 1-hydropentafluoropropene, 2-hydropentafluoro1,3-dioxol ~~2-hydropentafluoro1,3-dioxol~~ (USP 4,558,142). Other unsaturated olefin monomer having no fluorine atom such as ethylene, propylene and butylene also can be used.--

Please amend page 7, paragraph 2:

--After the dehydrogenfluoride reaction, the resulting fluorine resin is subjected to oxidation reaction with oxidizing agent in aqueous medium. Hydrogen peroxide is advantageously used as the oxidizing agent because the reaction can be effected in water which is desirable comparing to organic solvent from the viewpoint of environment and cost and because treatment of wastewater is easier than other oxidizing agents. Other oxidizing agent such as

palladium halogenide such as PdCl₂, chromium halogenide such as CrCl₃, alkyl metal permanganate such as potassium permanganate, alkyl peroxide, a variety of peroxides and persulfuric acid also can be used alone or in combination with hydrogen peroxide.--

Please amend page 8, paragraph 2:

--When the fluorine resins (A) and (B') are homopolymer or copolymer of vinylidene fluoride, any mixing method mentioned above can be used. In case of the solution method, a solvent such as N-methylpyrrolidone, N, N'-dimethylamide, ~~N'-dimethylholmeamide~~, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylacetoamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, hexamethylsulfonamide, tetra-methyl urea, acetone, methylethyl ketone is used. In case of melting method, the fluorine resins (A) and (B') are kneaded at predetermined proportions in a screw kneader by usual manner to obtain the resin composition of the present invention. Melt-kneading can be effected by Banbury mixer, rubber rolling machine, mono axial or two axial extruder generally at 100 to 300°C, preferably at 150 to 260°C. The temperature depends to resin composition.--

Please amend page 10, paragraph 2:

--Solvent used to prepare the slurry to be coated onto the electrode current collector may be organic solvent such as N-methylpyrrolidone, N, ~~N'-dimethylholmeamide~~, N-dimethylamide, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylacetoamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, hexamethylsulfonamide, tetramethyl urea, acetone and methyl ethyl ketone and water. The solvents can be used alone or in combination. Among them, N-methylpyrrolidone is preferably used. If necessary, dispersant can be added and nonion type dispersant is preferably used.--

Please amend page 11, paragraph 2:

--The electrolyte used for lithium ion secondary battery may be lithium salt dissolved in a non-aqueous organic solvent in a concentration of about 1M. The lithium salt may be LiPF₆, LiClO₄, LiBF₄, LiAsF₆, LiSO₃CF₃ and Li[(SO₂CF₃)₂N] ~~LiPF₆, LiClO₄, LiBF₄, LiAsF₆, LiSO₃CF₃ and Li[(SO₂CF₃)₂N]~~. The non-aqueous organic solvent may be propylenecarbonate, ethylenecarbonate, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1,2-diethoxyethane, dimethylcarbonate,

diethylcarbonate and methylethylcarbonate which can be used alone or in combination.--